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A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

No. 825.—ONE PENNY. [C.P.C. as a Newspaper.]

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SPECIAL
SUNDAY EDITION

LATEST TELEGRAMS

INDIAN TROUBLES.

TRYING TO CUT OFF THE REINFORCEMENTS.

SIMLA, July 31 (2.11 p.m.).—The latest despatches from Malakand report that the enemy appear to be endeavouring to cut off the reinforcements which are on their way to that place. Telegraphic communication has not been restored. The reconnaissance which was sent towards Chakdara yesterday morning failed to reach the fort. A reserve brigade will probably be formed at Rawal Pindi. The reserve ammunition for the Malakand force reached Mardan yesterday. The 22nd Punjab Infantry arrived there this morning, and with a detachment of cavalry will escort the ammunition to Dargai. It is believed in high military circles that the present forced inaction of the British will encourage a concentration of the enemy, and thus enable the British, on the arrival of reinforcements, to crush the rising at one blow.—REUTER.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Secretary of State for India last night received the following telegram from the Viceroy on the subject regarding the rising in the Swat Valley:—

Dated July 30, 1897.

Our telegram of yesterday. We have accorded sanction to formation of field force, detailed below, under command of Brigadier-General R. Blood, with temporary rank of Major-general to his rank. He is to be sent to operate against neighbouring tribes as required. First Brigade (Col. W. H. Melville); 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regt.; 2nd Bengal Infantry; 3rd Bengal Infantry, 4th Bengal Infantry; Second Brigade (Brigadier-General P. G. Grey); 1st Battalion East Bengal Infantry; 33rd Bengal Infantry; 1st Battalion Bengal Infantry, of the Corps of Guides; Divisional Troops: One squadron 11th Bengal Lancers; Cavalry of the Corps of Guides, No. 1 Mountain Battery R.A., No. 7 Mountain Battery R.A., No. 6 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, No. 5 Co. of Bombay Sappers and Miners; Officer commanding Malakand reports determined attack on camp last night. Enemy in increased force.

ATTACK WAS REPULSED.

With considerable loss. Major-leader reported badly wounded. One killed, 10 wounded. One captured yesterday, again wounded severely. Native Troops: One killed, 17 wounded. Strong reconnaissance has been despatched towards Chakdara. Col. Lamb's condition grave. Others doing well. 8th Bengal Infantry, Squadron 11th Bengal Lancers reached Dargai 6 p.m. on July 30. The 22nd Punjab Infantry pushed on to Malakand. 3rd Bengal Infantry at Dargai 7 a.m. this morning. Deane reports this morning that the faqir who has led the Swat rising was wounded in last night's attack on Malakand Camp, that the gathering, though still considerable, is not now so energetic, and that the rebels seem to have lost heart. A strong reconnoitring party was going out today to obtain news of Chakdara. Dargai not attacked.

Our telegram of to-day.—Lieut. Wynter, R.A., wounded slightly. Chakdara attacked from 2 p.m. on the 29th July till 8 a.m. on 30th. Casualties: 3 wounded; enemy's 100 heavy.

TRIAL OF GANDHARAH TILAK.

BOMBAY, July 31.—Gandharah Tilak and his printer were brought up in the police-court to-day, when formal evidence was given of the publication of the seditious verses and letterette in the "Kesari," on June 15 of the present year, and also of the delivery of a copy of the paper to a Bombay subscriber. The case was then adjourned until Monday next, bail being again refused. The precincts of the court and the road leading to it were densely crowded by natives. But few Europeans were present. Great interest is manifested in the case by the natives, and particularly by the Mahrasas.

[Other details will be found on p. 7.]

RIOT AT ALGIERS.

At a special meeting of the United Empire Trade League yesterday Sir H. Vincent, who presided, reported that the treaty with Germany and that with Belgium had been denounced by H.M.'s Government. He moved a resolution thanking the Government for the action taken, which cleared away the obstacle to the establishment of preferential trade relations between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and dependencies. The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., and carried unanimously.

HERLICH, July 31.—The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" this evening states that simultaneously with the notification to the German Government of the denunciation of the Anglo-German Treaty of Commerce, the British Ambassador made proposals for the opening of negotiations for a new Treaty.

TWELVE PERSONS DROWNED.

BERLIN, July 31.—A telegram from Thremendorf, near Chemnitz, states that as 12 persons of both sexes, employed in spinning-mills there, were driving across the Loebnitz Bridge, they were overtaken by a sudden rush of water and carried down the stream with their vehicle.—REUTER.

SOON KILLED IN AFRICA.

LISBON, July 31.—An official telegram from Lorenzo Marques of yesterday's date states that the Portuguese troops have defeated the rebels in Gazaland. The rebels lost 300 killed.—REUTER.

THE CUBAN WAR.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A Havana telegram to the "Herald" says:—A body of insurgents made a demonstration against Havana yesterday. They made a dash and swept through the streets of the suburbs. It is believed that their leader was Major Aran. There was great excitement in Havana. The sound of rapid firing was followed by the booming of

heavy guns or dynamite. Troops were hurried to the south-east part of the city, and a number of wounded were afterwards brought back to the hospital. There is great reliance on the part of the officers as to the result of the attack.—REUTER.

HEAVY SPANISH LOSSES.

PARIS, July 31.—The agents of the Cuban Revolutionary Party in Paris say he received a telegram last night reporting that the attack on Havana resulted in great loss to the Spaniards killed and wounded. The rebels succeeded in blowing up a train.

FIGHTING IN S. AFRICA.

The following telegram from the High Commissioner, Sir A. Milner, to Mr. Chamberlain, has been received at the Colonial Office:—

Hostile operations against Mashonaland appear to have been completely successful. Major retaking Salisbury, protecting centre right and left of road. Hunter's Carr moving in 2 columns down the river Umfuli to charter. Whole Hartley district should now settle. Sgt. Roberts Tenant, B.S.A. Police, died in consequence of fall from rock at Mashonaland.

LORD MAYOR AT BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, July 31.—The Lord Mayor and the civic dignitaries paid a visit this afternoon to the Brussels Exhibition. In the Belgian Brewery section the Burgomaster offered the Lord Mayor a glass of beer, with which he drank the health of the King. The whole visit lasted 3 hours, an immense crowd thronging the buildings. Afterwards the visitors were escorted back to the Hotel Bellevue with equal ceremony.

In the evening the Lord Mayor and his suite proceeded to the Hotel-de-Ville, where a banquet was given in their honour by the Burgomaster.—REUTER.

RAISING THE FUNDS.

Yesterday afternoon, at the meet-

INGENERS' CRISIS.

THE STRIKE EXTENDING.
WAGE AND MEANS.

Yesterday, the strike which distribution of work pay by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Allied Trades Unions to 40,000 men locked out or on strike took place, and the total sum disbursed was estimated at £25,000. To the non-unionists who have come out in sympathy, the following sums were paid at the rate of £2. per man:—Leeds 4700; Newcastle, 4600; London, 4600; Manchester, 4275; Hull, 4200; Leicester, 2145; Greenwich, 425; Peterborough, 420; Sunderland, 420; Stockton, 420; Shields, 420; Halifax, 425; Bolton, 420; Chelmsford, 420; Middlebrough, 420; Burrow, 420. The following were the official returns issued last evening respecting the number of men on strike or locked out:—Engineers, 17,000; allied workers, 18,000; non-unionists, 5,000. The engineers were paid at the rate of £1 per week, 10s. of which was from the funds and 5s. raised by levies.

RAISING THE FUNDS.

Yesterday afternoon, at the meet-

wick, the bad feeling between the strikers and the non-unionists, which began to assert itself early in the week, reached a climax yesterday, when extra police had to be on duty in order to protect the non-unionist workmen to their lodgings. This attack on the men at work seems to be a perfectly-organized affair, for immediately on their emerging from the yard a large crowd of strikers, together with a number of women and children, commenced to blockade the "Dead March," and small detachments of the crowd followed the workmen to their lodgings, hooting and abusing them. There are about 450 of these non-unionists employed at the yard, and so bitter is the feeling against them that they are obliged to have their meals in the works as none of the refreshment houses near the yard dare serve them.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

To day is the 61st birthday of the veteran hero of the British Army, Gen. Sir D. Lyons, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower. He was born in a peaceful country rectory in Gloucestershire, entering the army as ensign in the "First Royals" 3 years before her Majesty ascended the throne. His first service was during the rebellion in Canada, when for the first time his name was mentioned in dispatches for bravery at the battle of St. Denis. Since that time the wreck of the Premier, the battle of the Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, and both assaults on the Redan, have caused repetitions of the honour. Lords St. Oswald and Hardinge, both born in 1840, bear the brave old general company, and the day is also graced by the fact that Miss Winifred Emery also keeps the anniversary of her birth. To-morrow will be the birthday of the Queen Regent of Holland, and Admirals Sir G. Wellesley and Sir W. Dowell represent the Navy; Miss Clara Montalba the lyric stage, and Mr. Marion Crawford and Mr. William Watson letters. On Tuesday, Viscount Peel, the late Speaker, will be 83; Sir C. Hall, Q.C., Recorder of London, 55; Earl of Aberdeen will keep his 50th birthday, and the Queen of Saxony and Lady Henry Somerset will also receive the congratulations of their friends.

WORK REFUSED.

Last evening Mr. D. Brown, secre-

YESTERDAY'S PARLIA-
MENT.

A DICKENS' RELIC.

An effort is being made by a number of residents in the district to save the wooden gate of the churchyard near Drury-lane, through the iron bars of which poor Joe showed Lady Deadlock the last resting place of his singular and single friend, Nemo. A faculty was recently granted which will enable the old Golgotha to be turned into a street, and as the gate has long been a veritable Mecca to Americans and lovers of Dickens in all parts of the world, it was felt that some effort should be made to save it from destruction, and preserve it by placing it in some convenient site in the neighbourhood. The question of expense is not likely to prove a stumbling block, as the value of the door for fire wood and old iron cannot exceed a few shillings, while it is hoped that it may be possible to fix it—

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Lords met for business at 10, when

a number of bills that had passed the Com-

mons were brought up and read a first time,

and the Commons' reasons for disagreeing

with certain of their Lordships' amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Bill were re-

cited.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

For the purpose of hastening the date of

prorogation, the House of Commons met yes-

terday afternoon, the Speaker taking the chair at 12.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Budget was put down for Tues-

day.—Sir W. Harcourt asked leave to make a personal statement of the grants that Prof. Goldiack acknowledged, without reservation, that he was misled by his correspondence, and that he withdrew all charges against British soldiers engaged in plague operations in Poona. As (Sir W. Harcourt) was the means of introducing Prof. Goldiack to members of the House in the Conference Room, and that he had the opportunity of making those statements as desired unreservedly to express his deep regret that directly or indirectly he aided in giving unfounded (cheers).

MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

The Military Manoeuvres Committee was ad-

vised by Mr. MacNeill moved a new clause providing that the Act should not endure beyond December 31st. Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the main value of the Act would be its permanence.—After some dis-
cussion the House voted:—For the Clause, 16;
against, 94. Mr. MacNeill moved an amendment to Clause I, to provide that the manoeuvres should not extend beyond a specified period of one month instead of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause II, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause III, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause IV, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause V, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause VI, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause VII, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause VIII, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause IX, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause X, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause XI, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause XII, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause XIII, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause XIV, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause XV, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause XVI, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause XVII, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause XVIII, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. Mr. Dilian moved the omission of the words giving the commanding officer power to construct military works, &c. Mr. Brodrick said that the manoeuvres were to be conducted over a period of three months as proposed by the Bill.—The amendment was withdrawn.—On Clause XVII, Mr. Brodrick resisted the restriction on the ground that the force engaged in the manoeuvres may have to march and execute military works, and execute military manoeuvres on any authorised land. 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(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)
THE CLASH OF ARMS.
A ROMANCE.
 BY JOHN BLOUNDELL-BURTON.
 AUTHOR OF "DEBOUCHE," "THE DAY OF ADVENTURE," "THE MISPANIOLA PLATE," "THE ADMIRAL'S SHIP," "A GENTLEMAN ADVENTURER," "HER OWN ENEMY," "THE SILENT SHORE," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER XXXI.

LEAVES CAMBACERES.

"God knows what has happened," he said to Marion Wyatt when he had returned to her. "Yet one thing is sure, there is no escape now. We are snared."

"Is it treachery?" she whispered, shaking and white to the lips with terror, so that she looked more like a spectre than before. "Treachery on the part of the man whom you confided in?"

It was not strange the woman should be so startled, so overcome. For more than a year she had been incarcerated in this house (as yet Andrew knew not how she had been brought here, scarce knew indeed, whether, after all, Debrasques had not been mistaken, and that, originally at least, she might have come here of her own free will, even though made prisoner of afterwards—had been incarcerated here with no hope of escape). Then, she reflected, the chance had come, unlooked for—as chances come always to all in this life—and, as unexpectedly, had been snatched away while leaving behind it a horror greater than before! For now this man, the brother of that other who was her affianced husband, had placed himself also in deadly, hideous peril. A peril that must surely engulf him since there was no loop hole left for escape. He would be found here, must be found; there were many hours had passed—and then? What would happen then? She dared not even think, could not think; could do nothing but stand trembling before him, white to the lips.

"Scarcely treachery, I think. The rope was not unwound from the tree as, doubtless, it would have been by him, had he resolved to play me false. Instead, when I drew it up to make examination, it was cut cleanly through. Also, somewhat shorter than before. Whereby I found it had been severed hastily."

"By whom, think you?" "How can I say? How tell? The following of the man in whose house we are, are all asleep. Not by them, therefore. And for him, De Bois-Valle. Where is he?"

For answer, she started as one starts who is suddenly reminded of that which it would be well they had not forgotten.

"My God!" she exclaimed, "to-day is Friday. He was expected back to-night."

"From where?" "From Nancy. He had gone to seek the Duke—"

"To seek the Duke!" Andrew echoed. "To seek the Duke! Perhaps to make his peace with him," he continued with a bitter laugh. "To be well with the side that seems the winning one now!" Then he continued, "Nancy is north of this. Between it and Remiremont the mountains run. He might pass them, would pass them, doubtless, to gain his home. Yet why descend to the slope? There could be nought to arouse his suspicions."

"Who else could have done this?" she asked, shaking still.

"I cannot say. Yet be sure of one thing, we shall know very soon. If it is he, he must be here ere long, and then—they shall meet again."

"Again! You have met before? And you do not fear him?"

"Fear him," said Andrew, looking down at her and touching her arm with one finger as he spoke. "Fear him! Mistress Wyatt, I came from England to the Rhine to slay him, have nearly slain him once. I hope to do so when next we meet, even though it be here in his own house. No, Madame, I do not fear him," and he laughed beneath his breath, remembering that unless he wished to precipitate matters he must not wake the sleepers below.

"Wake the sleepers below," he repeated to himself, muting, "wake the sleepers below!"

Even as the thought of doing so ran through his mind, there sprang new born into that mind another one—the recollection that all was not yet lost.

"What is it?" she whispered, knowing intuitively by his changed countenance that some fresh idea had suddenly dawned on him. "What? Tell me. I will be brave now. What shall I do?"

"Come," he replied. "Come. Follow me," and he unlocked the door in which he had turned the key on re-entering the room.

"Hold up your dress so that it makes no noise—if you can do without them, put off your shoes. Or, if you keep them on, you will want them if we ever gain the outside of this house. I will carry you when we near the sleeping quarters. Come."

She obeyed him, lifting up the end of her long robe with one hand, then—because she was now, in truth, brave and fierce to face all—she took off her shoes and carried them in her other hand. And, stepping gently, she followed him out without question into the darkness of the corridor.

Looking below, he could see by the flickering light of the still burning logs that the man called Brach was fast asleep, indeed could very well hear that such was the case by the noise he made. But beyond the faint light which those logs emitted as they now smouldered to an end, the whole house was enveloped in black gloom. Surely, he thought, they should be able to reach to the great door, to turn the key and emerge into the night without any being aroused. And if they were, clash, and, with a quick turn from its

owner's wrist, wrenched his own weapon from his hand.

Feeling their way by the balusters, her hands following his, they crept down stair by stair until they had reached the floor below, and could look over the wooden parapet that ran all around the square hall here, seeing plainly the features of the slumbering man, on which, occasionally, the light cast by little flicks of flame from the logs would glance. Could see that he was plunged in a profound sleep—could hear also the noise of the others snoring somewhere near.

He tapped now the hand that followed him down the stair rail; once he looked back and his lips muttered: "We shall succeed," then they went on—stood at last in the stone-flagged hall, between them and Brach, a huge stone pillar that served as one of the supports to the floor they had just left.

And still the sleeper never moved, but instead, snored loudly, the noise reverberating through the house.

Turning, he put his arm around Marion Wyatt's waist and lifted her off the ground so that that waist was on his shoulder—he seeming to her to do this as easily as she, herself, could have lifted a velvet cushion—then, on tiptoe, and keeping always in the deepest blackness of the hall's extremity, he advanced to the great door and felt for the lock. But the key was not in it! Had it been, another moment would have seen them outside, since there was but one transverse bar to push up and one turn to be given to that key.

"The bunch is on the table," he whispered. "I see it glittering in the light cast by the logs. Stay here while I go back for it and—if you can—push up the bar that is athwart the panels. But, in the name of heaven, of all our hopes, do it gently, softly. If it scrapes or makes any noise so as to awaken the man, I must stab him to the heart for our own protection. Be careful—do it inch by inch—I will stand over him." Begin when I am by his side."

A few moments more and he did stand over the other, his hand upon his dagger ready to plunge it into his heart should he awaken. Once, too, that hand half drew the knife from its sheath—for the great transverse bar creaked slightly as the girl removed it from its wooden socket and pushed it upwards!

In his other hand he held the great bunch of keys!

And now the time had come: they were saved! The bar was up. Brach still slept. All in the house was quiet as death. There was no more to do but to fit in the key, turn it, and so go forth into the night. They were saved!

Across the hall he made his way, Marion Wyatt standing by the great portal, her back to it, waiting for him to reach her. Then—suddenly—on the great place without, they heard the rapid clatter of a horse's hoofs, heard the iron of its shoes ring smartly out upon the stones as it struck them; heard a man's voice call harshly, "Ho! within. Open quickly," and with a smothered shriek Marion fell on her knees, her hands clasped and wrung together.

"Ho! he," she wailed. "Ho! De Bois-Valle. God help us! We are safe!"

"Ho! he for sure," Andrew replied.

"As for being lost, we will see for that. Put back the bolt. He is not in his house yet. Later, we will open to him. At present the work is here," and, wasting no further time, he rushed at the man, Brach, who, even though he had not been already awakened, would have been so by the loud reverberation of the bar as the distracted woman flung it back across the door into its socket.

But he was awake now—as, Andrew knew, were the others. From the room whence their snoring had proceeded Beaujous was shouting, "The Master! The Master!"—evidently he was not yet aware what else was happening—also the men clattering and stamping about as they pulled on their garments were plainly to be heard. It was, however, with Brach that Andrew had first to deal; Brach, who had by now staggered from his chair to his feet and, although dazed with astonishment, hurled himself with bulldog-like ferocity at the intruder. He was however, no match for him who, added to other advantages, had no drawy slumbers to shake off, and who, as Brach rushed at him, struck full at his head with the bunch of great keys and knocked him senseless to the floor. Then, since it was not part of his intention to allow De Bois-Valle to enter his own house—*in spite of the infernal din which he was making on the door, accompanied by oaths, threats of fearful punishments and other exclamations—he flung the bunch on to the ashes of the now almost extinct fire.*

He had but time to stride over to Marion Wyatt, who, a mass of shivering fear, crouched against the door; to whisper a word to her and bid her take heart—"they were not," he said, "un-don't yet"—when into the hall rushed all the others, Beaujous at their head, while two of those behind him carried lamps.

"Who in the devil's name are you?" exclaimed the steward, catching her by the arm in his excitement, bending so low to murmur in her ear that his long moustache brushed her neck. "There is one last hope. But to avail ourselves of it you must be bold. Very bold. You promise that you will?"

"Yes. Yes. I am brave now. What shall I do?"

"Come," he replied. "Come. Follow me," and he unlocked the door in which he had turned the key on re-entering the room.

"Hold up your dress so that it makes no noise—if you can do without them, put off your shoes. Or, if you keep them on, you will want them if we ever gain the outside of this house. I will carry you when we near the sleeping quarters. Come."

She obeyed him, lifting up the end of her long robe with one hand, then—because she was now, in truth, brave and fierce to face all—she took off her shoes and carried them in her other hand. And, stepping gently, she followed him out without question into the darkness of the corridor.

"You are a fool," exclaimed the steward, "fool! Best go and lock yourself up in some room, I warn you. Otherwise it will go hard with you."

For answer the steward attacked him vigorously enough, and not without some skill in the use of his weapon, yet jumped back quickly at a sudden pause which Andrew made. A devish pause he did not understand, since to his astonishment, the other's blade ran along his until the hills met with a sharp crack.

Looking below, he could see by the flickering light of the still burning logs that the man called Brach was fast asleep, indeed could very well hear that such was the case by the noise he made. But beyond the faint light which those logs emitted as they now smouldered to an end, the whole house was enveloped in black gloom. Surely, he thought, they should be able to reach to the great door, to turn the key and emerge into the night without any being aroused. And if they were,

wrench, knowledge of why or how it so exists, yet seeks for the necessities that existence requires and for the wherewithal to supply its wants, so the man lying there sought for some amazement, that intolerable shock. Sought for it, by endeavouring unconsciously to moisten his lips with his dry and parched tongue—then, failing in this attempt, relapsed into the lethargy, born of the oblivion, which had previously beset him.

Yet again, later on—though he knew it not himself, no more than he knew that many more hours had passed since first his eyes had opened—awoke once more, still dazed, still unconscious of who or what, or where he was; knowing only at the unresounding bruit-beast knew that it is suffering, yet, also, knowing not why.

But now his agony was so intense—the agony of thirst, for the other pain, that of his right side, might be borne—that, like some wounded creature, he writhed and tossed about upon whatever object it might be on which he lay, and in his writhings and the tossing of his long arms his left hand struck something. Some thing, that, even to his benumbed mind, seemed to give promise of containing the wherewithal to quench his thirst. And the long fingers twining round that object found that it held water.

Then, still with no knowledge of what he did, with nothing beyond that instinct shared by the lowest of creatures to tell him that what he did would bring relief, he drew the vessel nearer and drank. Drank and drank, long and copiously, until at last there was no drop left, then sank back once more, and once more lapsed into unconsciousness.

"So," she said, "you are the man that found his way into this house by a road none have ever been known to travel before in our day. The man who thought to carry off your countrywoman—almost succeeded in doing so! Carrying, at least you are a brave man."

"I am the man," Andrew assented calmly, "who are you?"

It seemed, however, to be no part of her intention to tell him this, since, after casting another glance at him, she strode off to that part of the garret where the ladder, or steps, from below entered, and, stooping down to the floor, picked up a jar of water and a platter of bread which she had placed there some hours earlier, working through that brain suggesting that he was a thing that had life in it, that he had not only just begun to exist, but, instead, had been existing heretofore. That he was a creature not used to lying, paralysed and helpless here, but, instead, one full of action.

Memory was beginning to assert itself! But even as it did so, he again, again, went off once more into oblivion.

At last, awakening for the third time, with the terrible thirst gone, he awoke also to life and reason. A little longer after lying still in the darkness, he recalled the fact that his name was Andrew Vause.

After that the rest was easy, indeed, too easy—for, with his clue to aid him, the whole of the past surged up in such huge waves of remembrance that they almost served to engulf memory altogether. That past rushed in upon him, recollection crowded swift and fast upon his mind and hurried on another away; gradually he remembered all. All! The passage from the mountain slope to the roof; the meeting with Marion Wyatt; the still unexplained reason why this English girl should be a prisoner here in the Lorrienne's house; the attempted escape; the fight and his defeat. But, beyond and after that, only the blank occasioned by his insensibility—and, now, this black impenetrable darkness!

Where was he? He must know that! Always a man of action and with the promptings to action still working in him, all wounded as he was, he made, therefore, an attempt to rise, but found that attempt useless.

His leg was attached by a chain to something at the foot of where he lay, a chain that, as he moved, hat leg hung heavily upon it above the ankle and clasped it tight. He was a prisoner, an expression in the flickering rays of the lantern it seemed to be a grin—that he divined there was no grin for him. That look told him as plainly as a hundred words that he was doomed! Was in the hands of one who would forego nothing of the opportunity that had fallen in his way—and this woman knew it, gloated over it!

Yet, with what he felt to be his fate still upon him to way, he lay close above a floor upon some rug, or skin; his other senses revealed to him that he was in some large, vast place into which the air entered freely; a damp, cold air, too, that blew upon his face, yet was grateful since it cooled the fever that raged within him still. But that was all; he could discover nothing further, could, from where he was, touch nothing beyond the bare boards around him, excepting only the vessel which had some time previously—he could not recollect whether it was an hour or a day ago—drunk from. No more!

Yet now, lying there—half dozing sometimes; sometimes forgetful of everything and recalling next each incident as it had happened and in its proper sequence, as well as with strange clearness—it seemed that a sound broke on his ears. A sound as of one who slowly mounted some steps or stairs. A footstep that came nearer, each time it fell. And, suddenly, as he lay listening, wondering if this approaching footfall, his doom approached, too, if he was now to pay with his life for his entrance into the enemy's house, a light sparkled in his eye from a slight distance, then blazed full into them, and a woman

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OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

Although the Royal Opera Syndicate have been heavily handicapped through constant illness among the artists, the season just ended is understood to have been a substantially successful one. There is now no doubt but the continuance of the enterprise—added, Mr. Maurice Grau has already secured the post of manager, agrees for 4 more seasons, the latest being but the summer of 1901. Mr. H. W. Higgins and Mr. Forsyth will also, no doubt, be retained in posts where they have given such valuable aid; while it is to be hoped that Lady De Grey's practical and artistic advice will be again available.

Regarding the work done during the season of 67 nights 18 operas were mounted, of which only 2 were absolute novelties. Eight works were performed in French, 7 in German, and 3 in Italian. So no wonder the term "Italian" opera, is now submerged into "Royal" opera. There were several newcomers, and among these the best, beyond doubt, were Frau Sedlmair, Herr Dippel, M. Renaud, and M. Fugere. We may confidently expect the re-appearance of these artists next year.

M. Jean de Reske goes to Warsaw after his visit to Bayreuth, and will sing before the Czar. The great tenor has just purchased 4 valuable thoroughbreds for his stud farm at Warsaw. These splendid animals came from America from the Lorillard stud.

Mdme. Emma Eames intends taking a holiday at Florence, after the hard work of the London season, and singing the last cycle of "Der Nibelungen" at Bayreuth. The eminent prima donna has appeared 21 times at the Royal Opera this summer.

It is probable that the famous Conservatoire concerts in Paris will be discontinued, after a brilliant career of 70 years. In consequence of the artist in which the concerts have hitherto been held having to be pulled down, it is proposed to amalgamate the Conservatoire with the opera concours, which are also given on Sunday afternoons. There is no truth in the rumoured disbandment of the Lamoureaux orchestra in connection with these new arrangements.

A new symphonic overture, entitled "Saul," by Mr. Granville Bantock, was most successfully produced at the Chester Festival. Mr. Bantock is one of our most rising young composers, and his latest work fulfills the expectations he has raised by earlier compositions.

The Chester chorus were, as usual, invited one afternoon during the festival week by the Duke of Westminster to Eaton Hall, where they were entertained with great liberality, and spent some enjoyable hours in the lovely home of the Grosvenors.

The delightful Sunday musical afternoons at the Albert Hall, given by the Royal Artillery String Band, have terminated for the present, and no more concerts will take place until further notice.

The L.C.C. bands will also cease playing in the West-end parks in about a fortnight's time. But performances will be given at Clissold Park, Myatt's Fields, and Waterloo Park on Saturday, Aug. 14, 21, and 28; and on Sundays, Aug. 15, 22, and 29, and Sept. 5 at Battersea, Brockwell, Finsbury, and Victoria Parks, and the Victoria Embankment.

Mdme. Adelina Patti was given an enthusiastic reception at Swanage last week on the occasion of the laying of the memorial stone of the New Grand Theatre. Complimentary allusions were made to the "diva," many efforts on behalf of the local charities in the district.

Mr. Durward Lely has bought a mansion and beautiful estate at Glenwardle, Scotland. The well-known tenor has recently received 2 tempting offers for opera in London, but has been compelled to refuse, as his time is filled up with his Scottish Song and Story tour.

Mdme. Lemmington Sherrington has retired from the staff of the Royal Academy of Music.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

I have received from a correspondent at Bow an account of the capture of a snake in that district, and he is at a loss to explain its presence there. It is, however, the case that the crew found it in the way of her of its own accord, and there is no doubt that it has either escaped from a naturalist's shop (a common occurrence) or that it has been imported from some country place along with timber or some other material. From the description sent I should say (but not with any certainty) that it is a common grass snake, and if my correspondent means keeping it he should feed it on frogs, young mice, beetles, &c.

At Messrs. Stevens' auction rooms in Covent Garden on Tuesday last another egg of the great auk was put up for sale and purchased by Mr. G. Middlemiss, the proprietor of the Edinburgh Castle Hotel in Canongate, for the sum of 160 guineas. This is the third egg of the great auk that this gentleman has bought within the last 3 years, and they are deposited in a museum (free to the public) attached to the hotel, where many interesting curios are to be seen. Less than a hundred eggs of this bird are known to be in existence, and the price of specimens about 30 years ago was only a few shillings; now they fetch from £100 to £300, according to the state of preservation.

The large tortoise—Daudin's tortoise—which arrived at the Zoological Gardens last week, and to which called attention in our last issue, although full-grown, is not in the pink of condition, and it is thought that with good health and regular feeding it will increase its weight to about 200 lb. At present it turns the scale at 5 wt. Round the curve of the shell, both front head and tail and from side to side, it measures exactly the same, viz., 51 feet, in a straight line from head to tail 41 feet, and from side to side 20 inches. It is quite a Methuselah in point of age, being reputed to be several centuries old; at any rate, its history for the past 150 years is short. This is the largest specimen of the tortoise that has ever been exhibited alive.

The subject of our sketch—the great

anteater—is one of the most remarkable of animals both in appearance and habits. It has a very long narrow head and tail, the latter being clothed with an enormous mass of coarse brown hair, measuring nearly a foot and a half in length. All along the neck and back is an erect mane, and down the sides and covering the fore legs are



THE GREAT ANTEATER

again long hairs of a greyish white colour. Its food consists entirely of termites and ants and their eggs, and these it captures with its viscid tongue after tearing open their nests with its very powerful front claws. The tongue is capable of being thrust out to an immense length, and during a feast it is shot in and out of its mouth with almost lightning rapidity.

In its native haunts—South and Central America—the anteater is rarely met with, firstly on account of its being uncommon, and secondly because it is a night-roaming animal, and hides during the day. The manner in which it sleeps is rather curious. It finds a secluded spot in a tuft of tall grass, and curling itself up and completely covers itself with its huge tail. In captivity the great anteater thrives well, and it is seldom that the Zoological Society is without a specimen in the Gardens. So far as I have been able to ascertain this animal has only once bred in confinement, and that was in Herr Nil's garden at Stuttgart, where a pair brought forth a single young one on 3 occasions.

On a careful examination of the anteater it can be seen that it is ill adapted for an aggressive life, but from a superficial view of the animal it might be imagined that it is capable of all kinds of evils, and there is an excuse for the following, which appeared in a London paper when the first specimen arrived in England in 1883:—"The ant-eater that crawled lazily out of its box under the shadow of St. George's steeple would, at this time have been fishing and leaping with fierce vigour if left to the shelter of the forest of Brazil. At home, when rendered fierce by hunger, it will make a bound of 10 feet to spring on the back of a horse, tear open the horse's shoulders with its claws, and then suck the blood of the wound. Here it comes, lean as it is, very lazily out of its box at the cracking of an egg shell to follow its master about, sucking the yolk out of an egg with its long tongue."

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the week ending July 21 include a king vulture, a crowned horned lizard, a Daudin's tortoise, a king parrot, a peacock pheasant, a West African python, a purple death adder, a vulpine squirrel, a brown capuchin monkey, a wood brocket, and 6 bar-tailed pheasants and 3 Amherst's pheasants (hatched in the Gardens).

THE ACTOR.

I should have liked to have been at Worthing on Monday evening last, for then I should not only have witnessed the opening of the new theatre, but have seen a very interesting representation in which there were concerned, besides Mr. H. B. Irving as Orlando, and his wife (Miss Dorothy Baird) as Rosalind, Mr. Lawrence Irving as Jacques, Miss Mary Mackenzie (daughter of Sir A. C. Mackenzie) as Celia, Miss Claire Paunder as Audrey, and Mr. Ben Greet as Touchstone.

Mr. H. B. Irving's Orlando, Mr. L. Irving's Jacques, Miss Mackenzie's Celia, and Miss Paunder's Audrey can have been new to me, and I can well believe that they would have been very good. Miss Mackenzie has had experience; Mr. Lawrence Irving's Jacques I can conceive almost an ideal one, for it would be informed by thought and "quiddit." Sir Henry's younger son is making strides daily as a character actor, and his elder son grows even stronger in the romantic and the picturesque.

Another thing I should have liked to see but have missed, was the opening of the new theatre at Crouch End. I don't know whether I should have found anything remarkable in the performance of "The Geisha." The rapid growth of the suburban theatre interests me. Perhaps it is too rapid, and on that point I will pronounce, that the promoters of the men have not absolutely clashed, though I think some of the play-houses on the Surrey side are rather too near one another. The first-comer in a district should be left undisturbed.

The new theatre which has been erected close to the river bank at Fulham should do well, for though it is not so very far from the Lyric, Hammett, it has a large district of its own to appeal to. The excellent bus service should bring it to patrons from Walham Green, Putney, and even Wandsworth, while it is within easy reach of Parsons' Green, Hurlingham, and other such localities. Putney especially should be grateful to the promoters for placing so elegant and commodious a play-house so close to its doors.

"A Doll's House" has been played these past few days in Aberdeen by a cast somewhat different from that which presented it at Islington. Mr. Leonard Outram and Miss Frances Ivor have left the company, and Miss Krogstad and Mrs. Linden are now in the hands of Mr. Charrington and Miss Edith Craig (daughter of Miss Ellen Terry), Mr. R. Farquharson being now the Dr. Rank. Miss Craig seems to take every opportunity of adding to her expression, and apparently sharing the interest in Isidor which is so largely felt by the younger generation.

Mr. R. Gillette, and his colleagues will be able to stay in London long enough to see "Secret Service" represented by the English players. Mr. Gillette, excellent as he is in his own "herd," might learn something,

I should say, from the Captain Thorntons, and I think it probable that Miss Millward's performance of the heroine may suggest points to Miss Walsh. Miss George Edmund, as the light-comedie ingenue, will be welcome; but I hope the public will not laugh too much at Mr. Harry Nichols's General Raymond, for the general is not a broadly comic character.

"In Town" again! How old the thing sounds! and yet it is only five years since Messrs. Turner and Sons' piece was first brought out. But what a lot can happen in five years! One talk, now, of "the early nineties" as if they were a century away. The world moves rapidly, and especially the theatrical world. Everything ages rapidly. Men are ever afoot on the instant in rescue work. While one of them lay down and stretched over the water, his comrades held his legs, and by their united efforts the little chap was dragged out, not much the worse for his immersion. What I most admire in this incident is the presence of mind which the rescuers displayed; they did not lose their heads for a second, but did the right thing in the right way for a younger man.

OLD IZAK.

The recent rains have decided been beneficial to the Thames and other rivers, and the bank holiday outlook is more favourable in consequence. Most anglers will now be on the water-path ("Old Izak") among them, and our later angling column will notify the condition of things up to the mark, it seems to me that their previous training must be slurred over by their instructors. All the essentials for fairly good shooting can be taught without firing a single shot at the target; it is purely a matter of intelligent and careful drilling. For my own part, I hold that any man who cannot shoot straight up to, say, 500 or 600 yards, is practically worthless as a soldier, no matter how competent he may be in other details.

From the official reports of the T.A.P.S., I gather that good sport has been had during the week on the portion of the river they preserve. Two trout have been taken in Twickenham deep, scaling 12lb. and 12lb. respectively. Bream and barbel have been taken by various anglers at Kingston. Mr. Lukyn (fishing with J. Knight) having reached and dace in addition, and returning part of his catch to the river. From Staines I hear that Mr. T. W. Gomm (piloted by Charles Hume) recently secured a trout of 12lb., making the 25th he has caught in the Thames this season and the 29th which Hume had had the satisfaction of landing. Mr. R. Cole (fishing with G. Rosewell at Shepperton) took a trout of over 12lb. and at Weybridge a number of barbel, bream, and other fish have come to grief. At Goring and other up-river stations comparatively little has been done, and the water still shows traces of the colour recently complained of.

The rains may be expected to bring more sport to the Lea anglers, who will be free to fish for jack and perch on and after Monday next. The Arun has fished well, and several excellent takes are reported from the waters rented by the Central Association.

The Anchor and Hope anglers had their first punt match of the season on the Thames last week, and some nice fish were afterwards weighed in at their headquarters, the Duke of Kent, Old Kent-rd. The 3 first prize-winners were Messrs. C. Watkins, W. Hosley, and J. Grant, all their fish being taken from the much-abused water at Isleworth.

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All anglers fishing the Ouse ought to give their fullest support to the St. Ives and District Angling Society, which for 2s. 6d. per annum gives various privileges to its members and protects and preserves a great portion of this noble river for their special benefit. They hold assemblies from a large number of local landowners, enabling ticket-holders to fish from their land without question, and many notables of the county are patrons of the society.

The Piscatorial Society's summer dinner, over which Mr. E. Foreman presided last week at Newbury, proved most delightful, and well calculated to sustain the society's reputation.

Their half-yearly meeting, held at the Holborn Restaurant on Monday last, was scarcely so enjoyable.

For it had been called on a date not

recognised by the society's rules, and in the end the alterations that had been proposed were withdrawn.

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See the Bank Holiday intervening.

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INDIA.
SERIOUS TROUBLES ON THE FRONTIER.
SEDITION RIFE.
ATTACK ON MALAKAND CAMP.
DESPERATE FIGHTING.
ARRESTS OF NATIVE EDITORS AT POONA.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK.
 Indian affairs are just now in a very serious state. On the frontier in Chitral a British camp has been attacked, and after desperate fighting the troops have held their own. Reinforcements are being pushed to the front, and punitive measures will, for the time, quiet the fanatics who are at the bottom of all these little wars internally the trouble in India is more serious. The murders of Lieut. Ayerst and Mr. Hand have but proved the culmination of a long period of sedition and disaffection. The Indian Government has, however, taken prompt measures, and the arrest of a few leading native agitators has produced a great sensation among the followers of these malcontents.

THE CHITRAL TROUBLES.

An attack was made on Malakand Camp in Chitral one night this week. Lieut. Leonard Manley, of the Commissioner Department, was killed; Maj. Taylor, 45th Sikhs, was dangerously wounded; Lieut. L. Herbert and Lieut. F. Watling, R.E., severely, and Maj. J. Lamb, 24th Punjab Infantry, slightly wounded. The Guides cavalry are pursuing the enemy. The attack was made by 1,000 tribesmen, under the leadership of a man known as the Mad Mullah. On Monday, without the least warning, the attitude of the population in the Lower Swat Valley underwent a sudden change. The first news which reached Malakand was that a disturbance had taken place at Thana, near Chakdara bridge. A few hours later (says a correspondent at Simla) further news was received that the "mad mullah," a priest who is apparently well known locally, had gathered about him a number of armed men with the view of raising a jihad. In the evening it was reported that he was advancing down the valley towards Malakand. Preparations were made to send out a column early the next morning and disperse the gathering. The tribal levies, who fled as the mulah advanced, reported that Malakand itself would be attacked at 3 a.m. The camp was consequently on the alert, but the attack was delivered at half-past 10 at night—a very unusual hour for Pathans to attempt a surprise.

THE WHOLE VALLEY IN ARMS.

Col. Meiklejohn ordered up the Guides from Mardan to strengthen the garrison and at daybreak sent out a column consisting of a squadron of cavalry, 4 guns, and the 31st Punjab Infantry to reconnoitre towards Chakdara and pursue the enemy. It was then discovered that the whole valley was up in arms, and it was impossible to open communication with the Chakdara post. The tribesmen were plainly not disheartened by the failure of their new hostilities. Col. Meiklejohn accordingly concentrated the garrison in the entrenched position on the Malakand ridge, withdrawing the troops from the north Malakand camp, which was rather exposed. At the same time he telegraphed for reinforcements to be sent immediately.

EXENT OF THE BRITISH LOSSES.

Additional information regarding the attack on the Malakand camp is conveyed in the following despatches received at the India Office from the Viceroy of India:—
 27th July, 1897.—A large telegram last night reported the arrival of a mass gathering of 500 to 1,000 ill-armed men in Swat Valley, excited by religious preaching of a mad Fakir, and that the Malakand movable column was going out to disperse them early this morning. Telegram received early this morning reported attack on Malakand Kotal, which was repelled after severe fighting. Troops were reported to have been scattered from abounding levies. Deane appears to think that local leaders were not concerned, but were afraid to oppose fanatics. Chakdara said to have been also attacked, but were cut and no details yet.

27th July, 1897.—An attack on Malakand was made by 1,000 tribesmen, who had been sent against the British troops guarding the Malakand pass and roads to Chitral, and an expedition of considerable importance is being organised in India and sent post haste to the front. In the selection of officers to command this expedition the Indian authorities have been particularly in appointing officers who were previously in Chitral under Maj.-gen. Low, and it will be seen by accompanying list that all the officers have seen active service, and are well-tried men:—

The chief command of the expedition has been given to Brigadier-gen. Sir B. Broad, K.C.B., who was chief of the staff of Low's relief force to Chitral 2 years ago, and saw service in the Jowai expedition of 1877, South Africa, Zulu Campaign, 1879, Afghan War, 1878, North-west Frontier of India against the Waziris in 1881, Egypt 1882 (Tel-el-Kebir), and North-west Provinces against Wans. Col. W. H. Meiklejohn, who commands the First Brigade under Gen. Broad, is commandant of the Malakand territory, and now fighting the Swat Levies. He saw service in the Zulus, and in the South African War of 1879 against the Zulus, the Burmese Expedition in 1884 as Brigade-major, and received the rank of Brevet-col. for gallant action in the capture of the Prince's camp. He was also in the Zululand Force as Adj.-gen. to P. D. Jeffreys, who is to command the Headquarters Brigade, as Ass't-adj.-gen. to the Headquarters Staff of the Army in India, and has recently returned to his old post. Col. Alfred Owen, of 12, Stalham-st., Rotherhithe, is the latest name inscribed upon the glorious roll of men who have imperilled their lives to save the lives of others. Owen is guardian of a hop warehouse in Park-st., and time after time he has risked his life. Two who were almost victims of the "People's" heroes are made very steadily week by week, for every week brings its act of heroism on the part of some subject of her Majesty—heroism by water, fire, earth, or air. Alfred Owen, of 12, Stalham-st.,

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PEOPLES HEROES.—LXV.

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was everywhere repulsed. Bonfires were lighted round our position. Hence the enemy lost heavily. They were seen carrying away many dead with them. The Mad Mullah is reported to be badly wounded, together with several of his chief supporters. Our loss was one killed and 17 wounded. Lieut. Costello was severely wounded. He had already been wounded slightly, but continued on duty. Col. Reid, with a portion of the troops from Nowshera, has reached Malakand.

DETAILS OF PREVIOUS FIGHTING.

Details are to hand respecting the previous fighting at Malakand. Telegraphic communication with Malakand has been re-opened. The N. Malakand camp has been abandoned, and the troops are concentrated on the Kotal. Fighting recommenced on the 27th. At 8.30 p.m. on that day the enemy made a determined attack on the position, and did not retire until daybreak. Throughout the 28th desultory fighting in the vicinity of the camp continued, the enemy driving in a picket of the 31st Punjab Infantry, which had 12 killed and 19 wounded. At one time during the fighting the 45th Sikhs were hard pressed, losing one killed and 13 wounded. The 24th Punjab Infantry, led by Lieut. Climo, drove back large bodies of the enemy, who lost about 30 killed. As the enemy are, however, still collecting in large numbers further hard fighting is anticipated. Dargai has been reinforced by 50 rifles. The total British loss in the 2 days' fighting is 13 killed and 43

wounded. Sergt. Byrne, of the Madras Sappers, was among the killed, and the wounded include Lieut. Ford, 31st Punjab Infantry, severely, and Lieut. Swinley, 37th Dragoons, Lieut. McLean, Corps of Guides, and Lieut. Costello, 22nd Punjab Infantry.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Viceregal in regard to the rising in the Swat Valley:—

July 29, 1897.—Malakand. Camp attacked again night. Casualties: Lieut. Ford, 31st Bengal Infantry, wounded severely; Lieut. MacLean, Guides, Swinley, 31st Bengal Infantry, slightly wounded. Two Sepoys killed, 5 wounded. Enemy's loss not known. They charged up to breastworks, but could not penetrate. Pursuit was not attempted, owing to fatigue of men. Chakdara safe. Dargai safe, but heavily attacked. Officers wounded doing well, except Col. Lamb and Lieut. Ford, whose condition is serious. In fighting of yesterday, when 31st Bengal Infantry were pressed on flank by enemy, counter attack led by Lieut. Climo, drove back large body of the enemy, who lost 50. 2nd Bengal (strength: 8 European officers, 12 native officers; 325 rank and file) will probably reach Malakand this evening. 35th Bengal Infantry following. 37th Bengal Infantry ordered Peshawar. 31st Bengal Infantry, Nowshera, will remain at Dargai. Report to you May 1st, Tayor, 45th Bengal Infantry, dead.

July 30, 1897.—Total casualties, up to July 29, apparently.—Killed: European officers and non-commissioned officers; 3; native ranks, 17; followers, 15. Wounded: European officers, 9; native ranks, 11.

COMPLETE STORY OF THE RISING.

Up to the present the reports of the engagements in Malakand have been of a fragmentary character. Yesterday, for the first time, a connected story arrived. Telegraphing under date of July 30, the correspondent says:—For the fourth time the tribesmen made a night attack on Malakand yesterday, assaulting the right and left flanks of the camp, held respectively by the 45th Sikhs and Thana respectively. In the High Court, Mr. Khare applied for the liberation of Gangadhar Tilak on bail, owing to the probability of the case lasting some time and in consideration of the influential position held by prisoner. The Advocate-general opposed the application, which was denied by the court. The brothers Natu were deported under a Government of India regulation, No. 23, which dates back as far as 1879. This regulation empowers the Viceroy to issue a warrant

UNDER HIS SIGN-MANUAL.
 for the arrest and deportation without trial of any one known to be engaged in seditious practices. It is not now being put into force for the first time. It was by resorting to this form of letter de cachet that the Government of Lord Dufferin was enabled to arrest the late Maharajah Dhuleep Singh at Aden, and thus render effective his mission to stir up discontent in the Punjab. The unexpected employment of this formidable, though generally latent, power has created an immense sensation in England and at Poona among Europeans and natives alike. The late Natu was among other people sent to the Poona segregation camp, much to his displeasure, and also very much to the surprise of his neighbours, who found it difficult to understand how such

A LEADER IN ISRAEL.
 A wealthy Sirdar of the Deccan to boot, could be treated like common folk. So great a commotion did his segregation cause that people were heard to say: "You will see what will happen when Natu comes out." It is confidently expected that disclosures of an important kind will be one of the immediate results of his imprisonment now. In opposing the application for bail for Gangadhar Tilak, the Advocate-general pointed out that the offence with which prisoner was charged was a most serious one, the maximum penalty being transportation for life, while the lowest penalty was 3 years' imprisonment and a fine.

NATIVE FALSEHOODS.
 Prof. Gokhale landed at Bombay from the a.s. Calcutta, and was at once interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Gazette." The professor stated that the interviewer of the "Guardian" had attributed to him some remarks stronger than his own words warranted in reference to the allegations that he had been stripped and violated by British soldiers. He had written to his friends who had given him the information to allow him to use their names, but for the present they desired to withhold them. He denied having said that he himself saw the outrages. He had only given the statement upon authority that he believed to be unimpeachable. The Commissioner of Police also boarded Prof. Gokhale, and requested Prof. Gokhale to give him an explanation in reference to the charge he had made. The professor gave him a similar statement to that which he had previously given to the "Bombay Gazette" interviewer.—CENTRAL NEWS.

A COUNTER ATTACK.
 Col. Meiklejohn has now a force sufficient not only to hold his own, but to make a counter attack. The garrison now consists of one mountain battery, one company of sappers, 3 squadrons of cavalry, and 6 infantry regiments; but the 35th Sikhs, the 38th Dragoons, and the Guides Infantry muster only about 500 bayonets each, as the men on furlough have not yet rejoined. The cavalry squadrons are also weak, owing to the same cause. It should be possible to send cavalry into the Swat Valley to push on 9 miles to the bridge and relieve the Chakdara garrison, unless the tribal gathering should be so great as to make that movement hazardous.

THE RISING'S SOURCE.
 It has been determined to severely punish the tribes in the Swat Valley, who have risen against the British troops guarding the Malakand pass and roads to Chitral, and an expedition of considerable importance is being organised in India and sent post haste to the front. In the selection of officers to command this expedition the Indian authorities have been particularly in appointing officers who were previously in Chitral under Maj.-gen. Low, and it will be seen by accompanying list that all the officers have seen active service, and are well-tried men:—

The chief command of the expedition has been given to Brigadier-gen. Sir B. Broad, K.C.B., who was chief of the staff of Low's relief force to Chitral 2 years ago, and saw service in the Jowai expedition of 1877, South Africa, Zulu Campaign, 1879, Afghan War, 1878, North-west Frontier of India against the Waziris in 1881, Egypt 1882 (Tel-el-Kebir), and North-west Provinces against Wans. Col. W. H. Meiklejohn, who commands the First Brigade under Gen. Broad, is commandant of the Malakand territory, and now fighting the Swat Levies. He saw service in the Zulus, and in the South African War of 1879 against the Zulus, the Burmese Expedition in 1884 as Brigade-major, and received the rank of Brevet-col. for gallant action in the capture of the Prince's camp. He was also in the Zululand Force as Adj.-gen. to P. D. Jeffreys, who is to command the Headquarters Brigade, as Ass't-adj.-gen. to the Headquarters Staff of the Army in India, and has recently returned to his old post. Col. Alfred Owen, of 12, Stalham-st.,

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THE SILVER KEY.
A Comedy. In Four Acts by Sir Henry Grundy.
Music from the Piano. Price, 6s. 6d. Box Office,
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MISS MARY TERRIN, Miss
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appear in this successful play in conjunction with
the Entire English Company.—See Notice to the
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EVERY EVENING AT 8.30—A NIGHT OUT.
AS YOU LIKE IT.
A Comedy by C. Burnside.

(Adapted from "La Flambette")

Mosca, Charles, Ernest, Ernest, Coates, H.
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Preceded at 8.15 by "A New One," Play
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By J. T. Tanner, with Paintings by Harry
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EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Saturdays, at 2.30, LA
POUPEE, Comic Opera in Two Acts, by Georges
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Fiona, Lester, Isora, Ruth.

Preceded at 8.15 by BEFORE THE DAWN—
Drama—on Sat.

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RE-OPENS MONDAY, AUGUST 18TH, WITH THE
BANK HOLIDAY.

Box-office open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.—M. BOYD, CHIEF,
Proprietor and Manager.

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MAULINS, WINDSOR, THEATRE.

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Preceded at 8.15, by THE LADY LAWYER.

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EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,
SUNDAY, AND BANK HOLIDAY.

The Queen's Play, by Owen Hall. Lyrics by
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mance on Monday at 2.30, and Evening Perfor-

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and a special effect.

Matura of the popular comedy sur-

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TALK OF THE PEOPLE.

The news of the denunciation of European power and European science. Being what he is, he is naturally the friend of the English, and he ought to be welcomed as such. Chulabhorn I. has had a hard task to carry out considering how eager the French are to eat up his kingdom. It ought to be well understood throughout the East that it pays to be the friend of the English, and that there are few troubles they will not see their friends through. Give him a cheer when you see him if only that he may know that here in London we do not forget what our friends are doing in the Far East.

WIDE AWAKE.

ON THE EVE OF MARRIAGE. SUICIDE OF A SPORTING REPORTER. Mr. Schroeder held an inquiry last night at Mortlake into the death of F. W. Richardson, 24, of 33, Cleveland Gardens, Barnes. The deceased was identified by his mother, who stated that he used to write for the "Sporting Life," but he was not on the staff of that paper. Latterly he had been very depressed, but he was of sober habits. On Wednesday witness went to town, leaving him in bed in his usual health. When she returned at midnight she heard of his death. He had asked her for money, and had not paid her for the last week's board.—Arthur Howe said he knew the deceased as a neighbour. On Wednesday night he was called in by Mr. Fouch, a lodger of Mrs. Richardson's (since gone abroad), who showed him the deceased lying dead at the foot of the stairs. His

MOUTH WAS BOUND WITH LINEN, and his legs tied together with cord, while fastened to his left wrist was another piece of linen. There was a rope round the deceased's neck, and that another portion of the rope was attached to the banister above.—Sergt. Rutledge, the coroner's officer, said the deceased had a new razor in his pocket, his own being on the dresser. Only a penny in money was found on him.—Miss Burland, a barmaid at the Daisy, Bromington-rd., said she was to have been married to the deceased next month. She last saw him on Tuesday. He was looking forward to his marriage, and she had given notice to leave her situation. He told her he had bought a new razor because his mother had "notched" his old one by cutting cotton with it. She was going to help to pay for the furniture. She had

BOUGHT HER GOING-AWAY DRESS. When he left her he was rather short, and she gave him 2s.—Mrs. Richardson, re-called, said she knew nothing of her son's approaching marriage.—Mr. S. J. Richardson, one of the sub-editors of the "Sporting Life," and uncle of the deceased, said the latter earned sufficient money. When abroad he had malarial fever, and a fortnight ago, while at Plymouth, he took a header and struck his head on a rock. Since then he had been strange. His eyesight was impaired, too.—Other witnesses were called, and the jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

BANK HOLIDAY EXODUS.

SCENE AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS. The wonderful weather which has prevailed during the "Jubilee summer" still continued yesterday, and thousands upon thousands of Londoners left the metropolis termini. From early morning until midnight special excursions were despatched by all the great trunk lines, and the traffic at Waterloo is believed to have beaten all previous records. The scenes presented on the platforms of the station were lively in the extreme, and the regulation of the cars, arriving with family parties on sea-side excursions passing between the Ports and the Powers. Personally, I can't help sympathising with the Turk. He is told to give up his security without any promise that he shall get his debt, and naturally he doesn't like it. It is only to be hoped that it will not occur to him to say plainly that he will not go out of Thessaly until the indemnity is paid, for if he did I am sure I don't know what would happen. Very likely he would stay there after all.

I fancy that the Powers are at last really beginning to move in the matter of getting the Turk out of Thessaly. The resources of delay on the part of the Sultan are pretty well exhausted, and there is an unmistakable tone of genuine irritation in the communications passing between the Ports and the Powers. Personally, I can't help sympathising with the Turk. He is told to give up his security without any promise that he shall get his debt, and naturally he doesn't like it. It is only to be hoped that it will not occur to him to say plainly that he will not go out of Thessaly until the indemnity is paid, for if he did I am sure I don't know what would happen. Very likely he would stay there after all.

Will Mr. Labouchere please explain? He is indignant with the very idea that Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Bent may have had financial motives for encouraging the Jameson raid. Nothing was ever seen like the virtuous indignation into which Mr. Labouchere fell at the very suggestion.

Yet here is Mr. Henry Hess producing what purport to be facsimiles of Mr. Labouchere's own letters, in which transactions, at least as bad as any that he attributes to the others, are expounded and recommended. Already the letters have appeared in the "African Critic," and Mr. Labouchere has made no reply. Will he still remain silent now that they appear in a reproduction of his own handwriting? We shall begin to believe in them if he does.

THE HOXTON GANG."

Yesterday afternoon, as Dr. Yarrow, deputy-coroner for N.E. London, was walking down City-rd. on his way to Bethnal Green Coroner's Court, a man suddenly attempted to snatch his watch and chain. The Coroner, however, was able to frustrate the attempt by immediately doubling up, and the would-be thief almost fell on his face. Quickly recovering himself, he ran off, and succeeded in escaping. The Coroner, however, alleges that the accusations in question were derived from the statements of people whom he knows intimately, and in whose truth and honour he puts the utmost trust. Well, I hope the Indian Government will demand the production of these intimate friends, and cap the Professor in prison if they are not forthcoming.

The fighting in the Malakand is sufficiently serious, though the attacks seem to have been fairly well repulsed. But what is the Intelligence Department about? All the news which comes from the frontier gives a most unpleasant idea of surprise, and one would like to know how it is that these sets of wild tribesmen were not foreseen. Even a Mad Mullah cannot get his men together for an attack on a British post without some sort of preparation, and it is not easy to understand how it was that nobody on our side seems to have known anything about it. They produce an exceedingly clever paper, the "Foghorn," in the Malakand, but I can't help thinking that a little more scouting and a little less writing would do no harm.

Our new guest, the King of Siam, is one of the most enlightened of all Oriental monarchs; indeed, as a matter of fact, there is no other eastern king who has anything like

LATEST ELECTRIC FLASHES.

HOME.

In accordance with notice given a month ago, the whole of the hands employed at the South Wales Tinplate Company's Works ceased work.

As a waterman named Thos. Goble, 60, was returning from lobster fishing at Worthing, he suddenly fell forward on the sea front and expired.

The remains of Thos. Goble, formerly a well-known jockey, who died on Thursday last, aged 40, were interred at Nottingham.

John Summerfield, farmer, died in the Derby Infirmary from the effects of injuries to the spine sustained by being thrown out of his trap at Cheltenham.

A boy, named Samuel Dunstable, was drowned while bathing in the Mersey, near Birkenhead. The strong flood tide carried him beyond his depth. The body has not been recovered.

A meeting of the Sliding Scale Committee was held at Cardiff to receive the auditors' report, the result of which is that there will be no change in the rate of colliers' wages.

The plasterers and their labourers in Heywood and Rochdale have succeeded in obtaining an advance of 1d. per hour in wages and a reduction of hours from 54 to 48.

An inquest was held at Bristol on Wm. Coleman, 24, who received a shock while on duty at the electric light works, and died almost immediately. Verdict, accidental death.

A fire broke out on board the premises of Wm. Butler and Carter and resin distillers, St. George, Bristol. A copper containing varnish boiled over, and the liquid flowed to the naphtha shed.

John Young, a pedlar, and his wife were at Leeds sentenced to 18 months' hard labour each for the manslaughter of their child, aged 6 months. The child had been actually starved to death, its weight being only 5lb.

Patrick Hannan, collier, was charged with assaulting Jane Lynch, who said she had been kicked and beaten in a brutal manner. During the hearing of the case she had a fainting fit. Prisoner was fined 20s. or a month.

Information reached Leicester that the death sentence passed on Wm. Henry brought out for the murder of his father in March last had been commuted to one of 10 years' penal servitude.

Richd. J. Elton was remanded at Bury on a charge of stealing 6 pairs of socks from a shop in Holton-est. According to his own statement, prisoner had been educated at Elton, and had gone through the Indian Mutiny.

At Windsor yesterday Princess Christian presented medallions and certificates to the local St. John's Ambulance Association, and bronze medals to the members of the class for ambulance work performed by them during the Jubilee festivities.

Edward Kyre, master, was charged at Sunderland with deserting his 3 children, who were found living in a room, absolutely without furniture, bedding, food, and in a filthy condition, 2 months.

At Ross, Herefordshire, George A. W. Colley, ex-policeman, was remanded on the charge of bigamy by marrying Katherine Beatrice Evans, a farmer's daughter, of Ross, whilst his former wife and 4 children were living at Evesham.

Richard Rees, of Dodleston, was charged at Chester with obtaining relief by falsely stating that he had no means. Evidence proved that he had received £24 in relief since 1891, and that when he denied having means, he had nearly £25 in a bank. Fined 25 and costs.

FOREIGN.

It is stated that eleven vessels will search for Herr Andre's balloon.

The name of the pte., 7th Hussars, reported from Salisbury in telegram received on July 23 as killed, is Danda, and not Bunda.

Mr. Carvill, M.P., who has been travelling in Australia, is a passenger by the Cunard s.s. Umbria, from New York, for England.—REUTER.

The "Holy Carpet" has arrived at Suez, and the pilgrimage to Mecca is at an end. No cases of plague are reported.—REUTER.

During a speed test of 7 miles on the electric railroad at Burlington, New Jersey, a mile was covered in 42 seconds.—DALZIEL.

The Ambassadors having concluded the drafting of the proposed Treaty of Peace, proceeded to Tophane yesterday afternoon in order to resume negotiations with Tewk Pasha.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Wheat closed quiet, up to 10s. Flour firm. Corn closed steady, but 10c. to 10s. Lard easier, at 21s points decline. Coffee steady. Cotton steady, to 5 points up. Petroleum dull. Sugar firm. Tea quiet. Iron quiet. Copper steady. At Chicago: Wheat closed steady, 10s. Corn down, and later more so. Cotton steady, unchanged, to 21s points down. Pork 5 points lower. Ribs unchanged, to 21s points cheaper. Bacon steady and unaltered. Hogs firm, and to 10s points up.

N. Y. July 31.—Call Money, United States Government Bonds, 1 per cent., Call money, other securities, 1 per cent.; Exchange on Paris, 90s.; Gold, 10s.; Gold, 10s.; Silver, 57½; Exchange on Paris, 90s.; Sight, 5½; Ditto Berlin, Ditto, 90s.; Four per Cent. United States Bonded Loan Registered Bonds, 111½; Western United Telegraph, 53½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 11½; Atchison, Emporia, and St. Louis, 10s.; Four per Cent. Gold, 97; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 10s.; Standard Mortgage Bonds, A, 22½; Baltimore and Ohio, 10s.; Baltimore and Ohio, 8½; W. & W. 4½ per cent., Balt. and Ohio, 10s.; Four-and-a-half per Cent., Balt. and Ohio, 8½; W. & W. 4½ per cent., Balt. and Ohio, 10s.; Canada Southern, 53½; Canadian Pacific, 9½; Cheapeape and Del. Com., 10½; 20th Century, 10½; Northern, 10½; St. Paul, 10½; St. Paul and Milwaukee, Ordinary, 12½; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Com., 10½; Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific, 8½; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Ord., 10½; Delaware and Hudson, 10½; Detroit, 10½; Lackawanna, and Western, 10s.; Erie, 10s.; Grand Trunk, 12½; Denver and Rio Grande, 10s.; Northern, Ordinary, 12½; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Com., 10½; Louisville, 17½; Louisville and Nashville, 55½; Michigan Central, —; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, 10s.; Mississippi, 10s.; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 10s.; New York, Lake Erie, and Western Preference, —; New York, Lake Erie, and Western 2nd Mortgage Bonds, —; New York Central and Hudson River, —; New York Central, and Western, —; New York, Ontario, and Western, —; Northern Pacific, 15½; Northern Pacific Preferred, 40½; Ohio and Western Preferred, 30; Ohio and Western, 10s.; Pennsylvania Shares, at Philadelphia, 10s.; Philadelphia and Reading, 24; Southern Railway, 9½; Southern Railway Preferred, 32; Union Pacific, 7½; Union, St. Louis, and Pacific Common, 7½; Union, St. Louis, and Pacific Preferred, 17½; Manhattan Elevated, 10s.

The Duchess of York will present new colours to 3 infantry battalions, viz., the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 2nd East Yorkshire Regt., and the 1st Light Infantry in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on Aug. 21.

William Chandler, 29, porter, in the employ of the L. and N.W. Ry., was knocked down at Clapham Junction, and the wheel of an engine passed over his leg. He was removed to St. Thomas' Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

Rose Kerwood, 31, of Avenue-est., was at Kingston sentenced to 6 weeks' hard labour for stealing about 32 articles of jewellery and wearing apparel, value 26 lbs. 6d., from St. Andrew's-sq., Surbiton, the property of Mrs. R. A. Willis. She had been in Mrs. Willis's employ for only a fortnight.

The official visit of the Colonial Premiers to this country terminated yesterday, and although all of them will not return to their colonial homes immediately, all have left the quarters at the Hotel Cecil, which they have occupied for some weeks as the guests of the nation.

Frederick Mansfield, 50, hosier, High-st., Kensington, is reported to have committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE LAST NIGHT.

LAST NIGHT.

Messrs. Shirley and Landeck's military drama, "Tommy Atkins," which had so marked a success on its original production at the East-end Pavilion, went for next to nothing when given later at the West-end Duke of York's, probably because it was brought out at the wrong theatre. It was last night put out at the right play-house, the Princess's, by anticipation as the Bank Holiday attraction, with Mr. Ernest Leicester seen to advantage in the part of that fine example of the muscular Christian and Church militant, the curate-soldier. Private Mason had once again a manly representative in Mr. G. W. Cockburn, and Miss Kate Tyndall played with sympathetic earnestness as the heroine, Ruth Raymond. The reception of this stirring drama gave yet another practical proof that Mr. Albert Gilmer well knows the requirements of his audience and how best to cater for their tastes by offering them such fare as stimulates their patriotic sentiments by strenuously playing upon their emotions. As a force in reserve to be applied whenever wanted the shrewd Princess's manager has ready the appointment of a successor to Maj.-gen. Trotter (who has recently taken over the command of the Home Division), to be appointed to Aldershot from time to time.

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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The deaths registered last week in 33 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 19.3 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,922,324 persons in the middle of this year.

In London 2,611 births and 1,783 deaths were last week registered.

Allowing for increase of population, the births were 36, and the deaths 30, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years.

The annual death-rate per 1,000 from all causes, which had been 13.5, 15.1, and 16.3, in the preceding 3 weeks, further rose last week to 20.0.

During the 4 weeks ended on Saturday last the death-rate averaged 16.2 per 1,000, being 2.5 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the corresponding periods of 10 years, 1887-96.

The deaths attributed directly to influenza numbered 4, having been 4, 5, and 8 in the preceding 3 weeks.

Different forms of violence caused 80 deaths, concerning all but 8 of which inquests were held.

In greater London 3,455 births and 2,134 deaths were registered, corresponding to annual rates of 29.4 and 7.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Lieut.-col. Wingate, chief of the Egyptian Telegraph Department, has left London for Cairo.

A rigger named Samuel Phillips fell downstairs at Newport, Mon., and died from the effects of his injuries.

It is stated that several inconsistencies have already been discovered in the new American Tariff Bill.

Two Trinity House pilots named Balcombe, uncle and nephew, were drowned at Newhaven.

In celebration of the Diamond Jubilee the carpet beds in the royal gardens at Hampton Court Palace have been planted with appropriate designs.

The Queen, thron Sir F. Edwards, has forwarded £5 to William Parham, who was seriously injured by a cannon accident on Jubilee Day at Tebury.

The Service manufactory is being enlarged on porcelain burnt of the Carl and Carina, in the execution of which their Majesties take great interest.

The Government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has issued a decree prohibiting pigeon shooting matches at Hellgrendam, a watering-place on the coast of Mecklenburg.

The City policeman has not been provided with a nice summer tunic like his brother Metropolitan officer, but the men have been allowed to dispense with belts.

At Swansea, Miss. Adelina Patti was given an enthusiastic reception on the occasion of the laying of the memorial stone of the New Grand Theatre.

An inquest held at Leeds on an Edinburgh traveller named Smith, who was found dead in bed at the New Waverley Hotel, death was found to be from syncope.

A dynamite cartridge has been exploded outside the residence of the Alcide of Arenas, in the Spanish province of Santander. No one was injured.

A stock of ammunition has been found stored in a private house in Havana. Cases, purporting to contain canned foods, were really filled with explosive bullets.

Mr. H. Ormonde, president of the Isle of Thanet Homing Pigeon Society, has one of the German war pigeons in his possession; it came to his dove-cote with a flock of his own birds.

A Shanghai telegram says that Chang-Yin-Huan has telegraphed to Pekin the failure of his attempt to induce the British Government to give its consent to a revision of the Chinese tariff on British goods.

Some disturbances took place between a number of French and Belgian miners at Drocourt, near Lens. Gendarmes intervened, and were received with showers of stones; some of them were injured.

A verdict of temporary insanity was returned at Leeds in the case of a cabinet-maker named Lawson, who hanged himself at Arnley Gaol, where he was under remand on a charge of attempting to murder his wife.

Mr. H. H. Turk, of Kingston-on-Thames, has been appointed by the Lord Chamberlain a Queen's warden to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Tom Tagg, of E. Molesey.

The Duke of Devonshire will formally open the new water supply for Eastbourne on Aug. 6. The works, which were completed on Tuesday, have been carried out by Messrs. J. Aird and Sons.

Owing to a serious outbreak of measles in the Linchfield district, the various schools, on the advice of the medical officer of health, have been closed for 6 weeks, and the annual examination cancelled.

At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the president, Mr. W. H. Holland, defended the Manchester School against the reflections uttered at the Colonial Premiers' banquet.

The Dowager Lady Tweedmouth this week laid the foundation stone of a memorial chapel which her ladyship is having erected at the Northern Infirmary, Inverness, in remembrance of her late husband.

Henry Dunkley, a visitor from London, while crossing the gangway from the Lighthouse Pier at Scarborough to a steamer, fell into the water with a child in his arms. Both were rescued, but Dunkley broke his thigh.

The "Swazi" and "Times" in the Jubilee week was curtailed to a leaflet edition on account of the public festivities. The editorial apology states that the composing staff collapsed under the concentrated publications of the occasion.

At Shefield, Walter Killinger, bank cashier, was sentenced to 4 months' hard labour for embezzling £135 from the Birmingham District and County Bank, where he had been employed for over 20 years. Private plaided guilty, and it was stated that he had got into trouble through excessive drinking.

At Aldershot an inquest was held on the body of Driver Pearce of the Army Service Corps. The evidence showed that after unloading ammunition at Harting, it was stated that the Urban Council had condemned 100 other houses in the town, and the evicted people could not get houses to live in. His honour, Mr. W. M'Evans, M.P., Godfrey should wear it in conjunction with the silver medal that he already

had the tenants to remove within a fortnight.

A great oak's egg (slightly cracked) was sold by auction in London this week for £160s.

A schooner has arrived at Port Townsend, Washington State, with a cargo of whalebone valued at \$30,000.

A Shanghai telegram states that

King Tzien, the late Chinese Minister in London, has died there.

Sir W. L. Maxwell, Governor of the Gold Coast, has left headquarters for Coomassie.

The Queen paid a visit to West Caversham this week to receive an address of congratulation from the Urban District Council.

According to reports received in St. Petersburg from Teheran, the Shah Mazaffar Edin's kidney complaint is much worse.

Senor Andrade's election to the Presidency of Venezuela is considered to be nearly certain, owing to the withdrawal of Senor Castillo.

The Cuban rebel, Kastanga, has surrendered, together with 18 of his men, and has given up a quantity of arms, ammunition, and horses.

The Kingwood Town Council has granted a theatrical license for the new Royal County Theatre to be opened in Kingston in October.

Romey's portrait of S. J. Stanley has been purchased for the Paris Louvre, in which the English school is very meagrely represented.

Owing to heavy rains in the Crimea, the towns of Kerch and Feodosia are under water. At Kerch several houses have been carried away.

It is officially announced that the service in the Chapel Royal and the German Chapel will be discontinued after today until further orders.

The Queen has re-appointed Mr. H. C. Stewart to be administrator of the Seychelles Islands under a new administrative system.

While cleaning a window in Panay, Newgate, a man named Lawton fell a distance of 50 or 60 feet to the ground and was killed on the spot.

A special attorney, who had the misfortune to attend before Justice Hawkins 10 minutes after his specified time was fined £10.

A Russian medical man has noticed that the human eye naturally wrinkles 3 or 4 times less often when reading by electric light than when a candle is used.

The Duchess of York will present new colours to the 2nd Royal Fusiliers and the 1st King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on Aug. 24.

The Croydon C.C. is about to apply to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow the sum of £2,600 for street improvements and new waterworks.

Messrs. Foster, Fraser, Edward Lun, and Henry Lowe, who left London on July 12 of last year to cycle round the world, have crossed the Burma-Chinese frontier.

At Loes, Isaias Howard, an engineer on strike, was charged with cruelty to his wife, to whom he had only been married 6 weeks. Separation order granted.

A coroner's jury at Leicester returned a verdict of manslaughter against William Reed, flemonger, who is in custody charged with causing the death of Abraham Vesty, a labourer, by driving over him while drunk.

Four ironclads, 3 cruisers, a training ship, an Imperial yacht, and a number of torpedo boats and gunboats will be assembled in Cronstadt roads to meet the German Emperor on the arrival of his visit to Russia.

Sir H. D. Wolf, who came all the way from Spain to attend the banquet given by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace to the weavers of the Grand Cross of the Bath, has returned to London.

Large quantities of cinders are being thrown up from the crater of Vesuvius, and a considerable increase in the flow of lava is reported from Atiro and Cavallo.

A lady named Ellen Agnes Jones, 52, of St. Leonards, jumped or fell from the upper window of a medical gentleman's house where she was staying at Tunbridge Wells, and was killed.

The strike of the men employed on the harbour works at Havre is at an end, the men having resumed work under the conditions laid down by the contractor.

The Hong Kong and W. India Regiment detachment, which since the Inubane have been going through a course at Aldershot, have returned to London.

A large party of colonials visited Dover this week and inspected the new harbour works. They were entertained by Messrs. Coode, who have prepared the plans for the great national harbour.

A boy named Thompson, who earned his livelihood by selling newspapers in the streets of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and who recently obtained a situation at Elswick Steel Works, has come into a fortune of £15,000 through the death of a rich uncle near Hexham.

The sum of £76 has been raised on behalf of the widow and children of Henry Pitts, engineer, living at Wickham-nd., Totternhoe, who was killed in the explosion at Aldershot Station on April 23.

Letters from Madagascar state that 6 natives have been executed, and 3 sentenced to 10 and 2 to 2 years' imprisonment, for the murder of the Protestant missionaries, M. Escande and M. Minault.

A parcel, supposed to have contained fireworks, exploded while some post office employees were transferring the contents of one mail cart to another, in front of the Post Office.

One man was slightly injured.

The Lambeth Conference has passed resolutions recognizing the adoption of the title of Archbishop in the provinces of Canada, and recommending the appointment of the Bishop of St. Albans was this week read in all the churches of the diocese, appealing for funds towards alleviating the distress among the farmers in Essex, and parts of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, caused by the recent destructive hail-storm.

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The report that an epidemic of diphtheria had broken out at Balmoral turned out, happily, to be overstated.

There are no always and everywhere in the summer, one or two isolated cases of the same affection; but altogether the health of the district is unusually good.

Two Italian staff officers have undertaken to meet Prince Henry of Orleans on his return to France, acting as seconds for Gen. Albertone. They have precise instructions to claim satisfaction in arms unless the Prince can satisfactorily explain, or apologise for, his calumnious statements.

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At this week's meeting of Paddington Vestry it was agreed to appoint a small committee to investigate the character of the new place of entertainment proposed to be erected near the Sibbons statue on Paddington Green.

Arrangements are being made at Ostend for the reception of the German Emperor, who will, early in September, return the visit recently paid by King Leopold. He will arrive at Ostend in the Hohenzollern, accompanied by 3 warships.

At the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, held at Exeter Hall, the Gold Medal for distinguished merit was presented to Sir W. Foster, M.P., and to Mr. E. G. Wheelhouse.

The Stewart Prize of £50 and Certificate were awarded to Dr. G. S. Woodhead, and the Middlemore Prize of £25 and Certificate to Dr. A. Hill.

Gum. Oscar, commanding the expedi-

tion sent against the Brazilian rebels

at Canudos, telegraphed that he occu-

pied 2 villages in the Canudos district

on July 23. The district com-

prises 5 such villages, the centre one

being the strongest. Gen. Oscar con-

sidered it inadvisable to attack the

centre village until after the arrival

of reinforcements.

Lieut. Dan Godfrey, late bandmas-

ter of the Grenadier Guards, has re-

ceived a letter from Sir F. Edwards,

the Queen's private secretary, enclos-

ing a silver clasp commemorative of

the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and

overturned, falling on his head and

cheat and causing instant death. Ver-

dict, accidental death.

At Romford County Court, Judge H.

Smith had before him 28 evasion sum-

musters at Harting.

He was told that the Urban Council had con-

demned 100 other houses in the town,

and the evicted people could not get

houses to live in. His honour, Mr. W. M'Evans, M.P.,

Godfrey should wear it in conjunc-

tion with the silver medal that he already

had, and both she and her husband are severely burnt.

Spain exports wine, raisins, onions, oranges, nuts, olives, iron, quicksilver, lead, and copper.

The name Africa is derived from 2 Phoenician words, Afar, "a black man," and Ao, "a country," signifying the land of the black man."

Sir W. Jones, the great Oriental scholar, could converse in 21 lan-

guages. He retained the memory of

words with remarkable tenacity.

"Permit me then to die at your feet!"

he cried desperately. She shivered. "I

have no objection to that." She answered.

"All papa said was that you mustn't

hang about here."

The water is so clear in the fords of

Norway that objects 18 in. in diameter

can be distinctly seen at a depth of

150ft.

The Lord Chief Justice has ap-

pointed Mr. H. Spearman to be a revising barrister on the Oxford Cir-

cuit.

The Duke and Duchess of York will

pay a visit to Scotland in the coming

autumn. They will be the guests of a

well-known Radical peer.

IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

HARDIE v. HARDIE, JACKALL, AND SAWLE.—Husband's petition. Ground, wife's adultery. — Petitioner was a commercial traveller for the Smiths of England West of England from Glasgow for firms of iron and steel manufacturers. Jackall is a plumber, and Sawle a retired police-inspector of Shepherd's Bush. Respondent and Sawle denied the allegation, but Jackall put in no appearance. There had been a third co-respondent, Jacob Posner, a Hammermith tailor, and he had also put in a defence, but he had since died. Dr. B. Odgers and Mr. Priestley appeared for the petitioner. Mr. B. Deane and Mr. Boxall and for respondent and Mr. Wilcock for co-respondent Sawle.

DR. OGDERS.—In his address for respondent Mr. Deane suggested that this case had been got up by petitioner for the purpose of getting rid of a wife for whom he had lost all affection. From the outset petitioner complained that he had not enough money, and, taking advantage of the episode in his wife's early life, he made an abominable suggestion to her as to how his income could be augmented. She was indignant, and said: "You say that, but that petitioner wrote the document which had been referred to. He did not wish to cast any slur upon the Scotch character, but they proverbially looked after the six-pence, and it was this desire on the part of petitioner that prompted the improper suggestion which his wife resented." Mr. Sawle was dismissed from the suit.

MR. HARDIE.

RESPONDENT IN THE BOX.—Mrs. Hardie, respondent, stated that she was married petitions in 1897. The man Jackall was a respectable mechanic, and she believed a good man. There was no truth in the story of her boy that he had been guilty of misconduct, and respondent was anxious to think of his sufferings. Her boys must have gone through before they came into the box to state such things. Posner was the family tailor, and a friend of her husband. It was absolutely untrue to say that he came to the house on several occasions and remained until the small hours of the morning. He denied the other allegations against her, and said at times her husband treated her with affection, but at other times with cruel indifference. — Other evidence having been given in support of respondent's case, Mr. James Lawrence said that he went to lodges to the Hardies in 1896, and remained till Mr. Hardie told him that his wife was very lonely, and that he should not object to his coming there. To his knowledge no strange men came to the house while he was there. This closed respondent's case. — Counsel having addressed the jury, his lordship proceeded to sum up. — Petition dismissed with costs.

THE OPERATIC SINGER'S WIFE.—STEPHEN V. STEPHAN AND LEE.—This case, which was a petition presented by the husband, an operatic singer, praying for a divorce on the ground of the alleged misconduct of his wife with co-respondent, was before his lordship a few days ago, when, after evidence had been given, his lordship postponed his decision until after the time had elapsed for the parties to file their answer. That period having expired and no answer having been filed, his lordship now granted a decree nisi with costs.

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£150 DAMAGES.

HILEY V. HILEY AND ULRICK.—Husband's petition. Ground, wife's adultery with co-respondent, against whom damages were claimed. The charge was not denied, but co-respondent pleaded that at the time he did not know respondent was a married woman. — Mr. T. M. Stevens and Mr. W. H. Stokes appeared for petitioner. Mr. Priestley for respondent, and Mr. Wilcock for co-respondent. — The marriage took place on Oct. 12, 1881, at Brighton. Mr. and Mrs. Hiley afterwards lived together at a number of places. She was a shorthand writer and typist, and both before and after marriage she pursued that occupation, passing by her maiden name, Miss Hill, her husband stating in his evidence that if she did not so she would stand a poor chance of getting work if it were known that she was a married woman. She earned about £30s. a week. She used to come home very regularly at first, but afterwards she said that she was detained late. Disagreements arose between them in 8 days, and the case was "set down" yesterday. — Justice Barnes Very well; I see no necessity, however, for pronouncing a decree nisi to-day. You can put the case in the paper on Aug. 9.

ISLINGTON MANSLAUGHTER.

In the case of Philip Palmer, a boy, who was indicted at the Old Bailey, for the manslaughter of his sister by striking her on the head with a stone whilst she was pursuing him with a knife, in John-st., Islington, the grand jury ignored the bill, and no evidence was offered in the coroner's inquisition, accused was discharged. — George Hardie, the younger son, gave evidence as to seeing his mother misconduct herself with Jackall in 1888, when he was supposed to be asleep. — In reply to the judge, witness said he was then 7 years old. He told his brother next morning what he had heard, but not his father, as his mother had threatened to thrash him if he ever told anything to his father. Witness also gave evidence as to visiting his mother at Godhawk-rd., Shepherd's Bush, and also her lodgings in Brighton. Witness said he was sent out of the room on many of these occasions. He had seen Posner dozens of times at the house, and on one occasion he was ordered by his mother to bring up breakfast for 2. Posner afterwards came down, and witness let him out. He had also seen Posner give his mother a severe reprimand, and his mother had spoken to him. He had also seen other strayed round the house. Witness said his mother had stated her father shamefully, and he had seen her throw crockery and other things at him. She was ill, tired, and sick. His father never used violence to his mother, but used to try and pacify her.

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CURIOS ADMISSIONS.

—In cross-examination by Mr. Deane, witness said he was at present staying with his father and brother in a certain hotel. They all talked about the case at night, and his father told him that his brother had made an awkward mistake in his evidence as to dates. Answering further questions, witness said his brother visited him from time to time at Glasgow, and it was on these occasions that he told him of the occurrences he had spoken of. He added, something each time his father came to Glasgow, at the incidents came to his memory. In further cross-examination witness said he had seen 30 or 40 different men visiting his mother at one house. At other houses about a dozen at each. — Mr. Deane: So that you have seen 70 or 80 different men in the different houses altogether? Yes. — And did they stay all night? Sometimes. — Did you love your mother? Formerly I did. — He added that he loved her until about a year ago, when he ceased to care for her because he was disgusted with her conduct. — Mr. Deane asked how, if he was so disgusted with his mother, he wrote a number of very affectionate letters to her, which witness replied that he was afraid of his coming to Glasgow and abiding him and his relations. She had threatened to throw vitriol over his relations. The letters did not describe his feelings to;

however, assessed the damages at £100.



MR. HARDIE.

wards his mother. — A private detective who was engaged to watch the wife mentioned that he had seen men visit her. One of them was the short dark man whom he saw in court. — Mr. Deane: He's the broken man my lord. — Miss Sutton, the daughter of the last witness, said at the request of her father she watched respondent's house in September last. She did not recognise any of the gentlemen who had stood up in court.

FOR THE RESPONDENT.—In his address for respondent Mr. Deane suggested that this case had been got up by petitioner for the purpose of getting rid of a wife for whom he had lost all affection. From the outset petitioner complained that he had not enough money, and, taking advantage of the episode in his wife's early life, he made an abominable suggestion to her as to how his income could be augmented. She was indignant, and said: "You say that, but that petitioner wrote the document which had been referred to. He did not wish to cast any slur upon the Scotch character, but they proverbially looked after the six-pence, and it was this desire on the part of petitioner that prompted the improper suggestion which his wife resented." Mr. Sawle was dismissed from the suit.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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£10 — " 60s. 0d. to 64s. 0d.

£10 — " 64s. 0d. to 68s. 0d.

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£10 — " 72s. 0d. to 76s. 0d.

£10 — " 76s. 0d. to 80s. 0d.

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£10 — " 92s. 0d. to 96s. 0d.

£10 — " 96s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.

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£10 — " 108s. 0d. to 112s. 0d.

£10 — " 112s. 0d. to 116s. 0d.

£10 — " 116s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.

£10 — " 120s. 0d. to 124s. 0d.

£10 — " 124s. 0d. to 128s. 0d.

£10 — " 128s. 0d. to 132s. 0d.

£10 — " 132s. 0d. to 136s. 0d.

£10 — " 136s. 0d. to 140s. 0d.

£10 — " 140s. 0d. to 144s. 0d.

£10 — " 144s. 0d. to 148s. 0d.

£10 — " 148s. 0d. to 152s. 0d.

£10 — " 152s. 0d. to 156s. 0d.

£10 — " 156s. 0d. to 160s. 0d.

£10 — " 160s. 0d. to 164s. 0d.

£10 — " 164s. 0d. to 168s. 0d.

£10 — " 168s. 0d. to 172s. 0d.

£10 — " 172s. 0d. to 176s. 0d.

£10 — " 176s. 0d. to 180s. 0d.

£10 — " 180s. 0d. to 184s. 0d.

£10 — " 184s. 0d. to 188s. 0d.

£10 — " 188s. 0d. to 192s. 0d.

£10 — " 192s. 0d. to 196s. 0d.

£10 — " 196s. 0d. to 200s. 0d.

£10 — " 200s. 0d. to 204s. 0d.

£10 — " 204s. 0d. to 208s. 0d.

£10 — " 208s. 0d. to 212s. 0d.

£10 — " 212s. 0d. to 216s. 0d.

£10 — " 216s. 0d. to 220s. 0d.

£10 — " 220s. 0d. to 224s. 0d.

£10 — " 224s. 0d. to 228s. 0d.

£10 — " 228s. 0d. to 232s. 0d.

£10 — " 232s. 0d. to 236s. 0d.

£10 — " 236s. 0d. to 240s. 0d.

£10 — " 240s. 0d. to 244s. 0d.

£10 — " 244s. 0d. to 248s. 0d.

£10 — " 248s. 0d. to 252s. 0d.

£10 — " 252s. 0d. to 256s. 0d.

£10 — " 256s. 0d. to 260s. 0d.

£10 — " 260s. 0d. to 264s. 0d.

£10 — " 264s. 0d. to 268s. 0d.

£10 — " 268s. 0d. to 272s. 0d.

£10 — " 272s. 0d. to 276s. 0d.

£10 — " 276s. 0d. to 280s. 0d.

£10 — " 280s. 0d. to 284s. 0d.

£10 — " 284s. 0d. to 288s. 0d.

£10 — " 288s. 0d. to 292s. 0d.

£10 — " 292s. 0d. to 296s. 0d.

£10 — " 296s. 0d. to 300s. 0d.

£10 — " 300s. 0d. to 304s. 0d.

£10 — " 304s. 0d. to 308s. 0d.

£10 — " 308s. 0d. to 312s. 0d.

£10 — " 312s. 0d. to 316s. 0d.

£10 — " 316s. 0d. to 320s. 0d.

£10 — " 320s. 0d. to 324s. 0d.

£10 — " 324s. 0d. to 328s. 0d.

£10 — " 328s. 0d. to 332s. 0d.

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£10 — " 336s. 0d. to 340s. 0d.

£10 — " 340s. 0d. to 344s. 0d.

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£10 — " 348s. 0d. to 352s. 0d.

£10 — " 352s. 0d. to 356s. 0d.

£10 — " 356s. 0d. to 360s. 0d.

£10 — " 360s. 0d. to 364s. 0d.

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